Christianity Restored

To Its Primitive

PURITY

Or the Mercenary

Church Reform'd;

Being an Abstract of a

SERMON,

PREACHED

At Oak-wood Chappel in Surry, and at the Abbey Church in Bath June the 27th. 1699.

Shewing that all true Pastors must Preach Freely.

By fof. Perkins.

The Preists Preach for Hire, and the Prophets divine for reward, and yet they say, is not the Lord among us? Mica. 3.11.

LONDON.

Printed for the Author, MDCXCIX.

The lift of the least of the

PITRIM

d'misolosse dannes

L'E la le sint na alla f

SELIMON.

According to the case of the case of the contract of

August 10 fall figure 100 11 and Land Lymin 212

By & L. Rollins

The regions and the the matrix rough their districted the region of the region of the second the contract of the second t

LOWDON, MOCKORY.

not the Golpel) But we by desying me any re-

Preach, yet have your remoth ine to Preach for Noting. For being well of lling, Laract there in Ride will Chris Ching, Laract there in Ride will Chris Ching a diff Research of the ching of the of the ching

He Church of England for about Twenty Years has Compell'd me to Preach Freely, or for little or nothing, and now force of them blame me for what they themselves have taught me. Must I still be a constant Practitioner of this faculty of Preaching Freely, and never become Proffessor of the same? I have been compell'dto Preach for nothing many Years, and now by long Practice I have gotten an habit of it: And what I then did by constraint, I now do voluntarily: and therefore I hope, 'tis an acceptable fervice unto God, as being a freewill offering. Here my Adversaries urge, that I was not compell'd to Preach for nothing: for no man compell'd me to Preach at all: And many have advised me to throw off my Gown, and take up fome other imployment.

mands, and my own duty and Conscience compell me to Preach, (for woe be to me if I Preach not the Golpel) But ye by denying me any reward, tho you have not simply compell'd me to Preach, yet have you compell'd me to Preach for Nathing. For being in this Calling, I must therein abide with Christ, tho you deny me a disciples reward, and thereby compell me to get my liveing by making Verses, as St. Paul did by making Tents. You upbraid me, that its not fit to make

Poetry a Trade to get ones liveing by.

I answer tis not fit to make Preaching a Trade to get ones living by neither: But of the two I had rather be a mercenary Poet, than a mercenary Preacher. But what reason is this, to muzle up the mouth of the Oxe, that is, not suffer me to live by the Altar, and yet endeavour to hinder me from provideing for me and my Children some other way? Ye have cast me out into the Sea of this World without Cork or Bladder on purpose to Drown me; But thanks be to God, I can now Swim without either, that is, Preach without any reward to support me: And now being thus Skill'd in the Art of Preaching Freely, I must teach my Brethren to do so too.

When thou art converted, strengthen thy Brethren.

On

for Perkins.

buelt as tend streemen the all tended in it is as a second

outers those to adom he kiely knewbeath (colored (co.

of the World and a belief he wrongh

Acts, 20. v. 33. 1 bave coveted no mans Silver or Gold or Apparel. 100 2 well the sound of the state of the s

That all true Pastors ought to Preach Freely, not for Hire or reward.

Melicagers. The Sweams is not ereater than his

The Law Christ's express command for it Mat. 10.

v. 8. [Freely ye have received, Freely give] which command the Apostles observed by Preaching the Gospel Freely; without respect to any Reward. By which means Christ and his Apostles were very Poor, and lived by Almes. Yet these poor men planted Christianity in the World, which Rich Church-men by their Covetousness have almost rooted out again.

Christ the Eternal wildom of the Father knew well enough that his Religion could not be planted or propagated, if there lay any Suspicion of Covetousness on the Preachers thereof. It was the fincerity of the Apostles that added authority to their Words; and therefore St. Paul does so often clear himself from the Suspicion of Covetousness, [I have coveted no mans silver, or gold or apparel. Act. 20.

33. Neither at any time vsed we a Clock of Covetousness, God is witness. 1 Thes. 2. 5. He calls God to witness, which

furely he would not do (faith Bp. Sander son) nisi dignus vindice nodus, if it did not highly concerne him to frand clear in the eye of the World in that behalf. He wrought with his own hands for his living that he might not be burthensome to those, to whom he Freely Preached the Gospel. (2. Thes. 3. 8.) but that they might know he aimed onely (as every other true Pastor does) at the benefit of their Souls. and nothing at all at his own worldly ends; for thus he faith, I feek not yours but you: not feeking my own profit, but the profit of many that they may be faved. And again whether those that grasp together Pluralities of livings and feek to get into the richest Parlonages, are of St. Pauls mind or no, I leave the World to Judge. But if they are not of St. Pauls mind, they are not worthy to be Christs Messengers. The Servant is not greater than his Lord, nor the Disciple greater than his Master. Christ had not where to lay his Head, lived by Almes, went about on Foot, and had not a piece of Money to pay Cafar his due, but what he got by working a Miracle. Many of our Pluralifes, &c. Live in stately Pallaces, ride in glorious Charioff, and have of the Churches Revenues some 500 L. fome 1000 /, fome many Thousandsa year. And all this they have as a Remard for the good service they do in the Church. This is their Hire: And Christ himself faith the Labourer is morthy of his Hire. Very right.

But what is meant by Hire there? You may see, Mar. 10, v. 10. where it is explained thus [the Work-man is worthy of his Meat.] and this is the Hire Christ allowed his Apostles: and this was reward enough to satisfie an Apostle, because they had the grace of God, which was sufficient for them: But without that, 1000 L a year is not enough to satisfie the desires of some of our Preachers. Food and Raiment is an Apostles Hire: If our Preachers (by

(by what names or Titles foever dignified or diffinguished, &c.) can do the work better then Christ and his Apor fles did, then let them in Gods name expect a better reward than they had. I prefume, St. Peter deferv'd as good Preferment as any Bp. in Christendom, yet faith he, Silver and Gold have I none: And I believe, none he defined, but was content with what his Mafter allowed him, viz. his Food a flender reward: And yet as flender as this reward was, the Apostles did not do the work for the fake of this reward neither. For no man can be fo foolish as to think that the holy Apostles went up and down to Preach for Vietuals, and to get their Living (as many amongst us do get into the Priests Office that they may eat a piece of Bread) this Mercenary Trade of Preaching for Victualis had been beneath an Apostolick Spirit. No: they did it Freely without regard to fo much as the Bread they Eat. If they had been such mean Hirelings as this, they had been altogether unworthy to be called Apostles. This Hire came by the by, and was not at all in their intentions; according to that faying of our Lord, First feek the king dom of God and his right eoufness, and all these things (Foot and Raiment) shall be added unto you. Nay so far were they from feeking to get their Livings by the exercise of their Office, that they lost their very Lives for the same. And Christ proposeth to his followers not preferment, but Persecutions: Behold I send you forth as sheep in the midst of Wolves.

I do not here condemne all that take Mony of their Con-

I do not here condemne all that take Mony of their Congregations. It is one thing to take their rewards, and another thing to Preach and Pray for the fake of the reward. St. Paul himselfe sometimes took their Charity, when he knew he might safely do it without danger of being thought coverous: Yet was he always very careful, as to keep his Conscience clear from the Evil, so to keep his credit from all appearance of it. When we have so far wrought our

felves

felves into the good opinion of our People that they do not suspect us guilty of Covetousness. Then may we safely take their Charitable relief for the supply of our necessary. But when the honour of God and the safety of Souls by at stake, and the takeing of money breeds a strong suspicion in men that we are Covetons, and that Preaching and Praying is but Priest Crass, and a means only to enrich our selves by, we are then bound in Conscience to be very spareing in takeing their Almes, that so we may refrain from all appearance of evil. If we will do the work of God sincerely, we must oversook all Remards, and suffer no mixture of selfe Love to mingle with and corrupt our pure intentions. That so all men may see our good morks, and glorisse our Father which is in Heaven.

11

aF

290

10

-11

-13

la

TA

SIC

the

3 11

bb

g

E .

.di

FER

-1

a a

O a

200

61773

Sile

Ditt.

I have not written thefs things to hinder the true Pafor from his Remard; For the Labourer is worthy of his Hire. But then it must be the Labourer, and not the Lowerer. He that does not Work, neither should he Eat. The greedy Pluralist then that does not the Work, but keeps Journey-men Carates to Work for him, does not deferve to much as the Bread he Eates. And yet commonly, he that works leaft, devours the most. This is the common Practice in the present Church, to make Preaching and Praying a mercenary Trade for Gain, and to keep Journey-men Curates. That which was Ordained of Christ as a meanes to draw mens Minds off from the World, Is it felf become (through the cunning of Satan) a mercenary Trade to gain the World? Preaching and Praying are perverted from their right End, not to gain Souls, but to gain the World. The Disciples did forfake the World to follow Christ: These follow Christ for the fake of the World, or rather for fake him like Demas, to embrace the present World. Christ made his Apostles Fishers of Men: Satan has made these greedy

dy Pluralists Fishers of Money. If these Men were as good Christians as the Apostles they would be content with as fmall an Allowance as they were: But as far thort as they come of them in Goodness, to far would they furpais them in Greatness. Nay were they as good Men as the Heathen Poet, they would be content with Food and Raiment, (as the Apostle allo exhorteth)

Menfura tamen que Sufficiat cenfus fiquis me confulat, edam: In quantum fith atq; fames & frigora poscunt. Juvenal.

He that aims at the wrong End, must needs err all the Way, and he that aimes at Honour or Profit by the Ministry, aims at the wrong End. He that defireth the Office of a Bifbop defireth a good work, fays the Apostle, he speaks only of the Office and the Work, not the Reward. Some indeed do defire the Office and the Work, but as a Means only to attain a further End, namely to get Riches. But this is a base Desire and far unworthy an Apostolick Spirit. And that this is the aim of many in the present Church of England, may appear by this, that when they have attained the End, they aimed at, viz. Preferment, they then make but little use of the means, Preaching Praying &c. according to the old Maxim: Acquisito fine cessant media. Just like that Cardinal, who to make flew of Humility and Poverty of Spirit, was wont to spread his Table with a Fifting nett; but when he came to be Pope he presently left off the Filbing nett, and being asked why he left off St. Peter's nett, he readily answered, he had already caught the Fish, meaning the Popedome ... And many of our Church men do the like at prefent, when they have gotten the thing they aimed at, Preferment, they usually neglect the Office and the Work to Perhaps employ some underling Curate to do the work

work for them, allowing him tome percy Wages for the fame, referving the greatest Share to themselves for doing little or nothing : Whereas the Labourer and not the Loyterer is worthy of his Hire. But what reason is this, that one man should do the Work, and another reap the Profit? To argue the Case a little with you, wholoever you are that employ Journey men Carates. If the Curate does the Work, for which the Parsonage is given as a Reward, why should not he have all the Reward that does. all the Work? But we suppose that the Curate is not so good a Preacher as the Rector. I answer, you Pluraliffs are the more to blame for employing fuch Perfons in a Bufiness of so high a concern, as the saving of Souls, that is not so well qualified for the Work as your felves are. If he be worthy of the Office, I think he is worthier of the Reward, than he that does nothing at all, or but feldom Preaches. If those idle Pluralists that imploy Curates, would advance the best men they could to their Cures, it were the more tolerable. But alass! it concerns the Pluralist for his own Credit to provide a Journey man Curate that does the Work worse than himself. They always aim to imploy greater Dances than themselves, or like themselves, according to the Proverb,

Similis simili, & similes habent labra lactucas.

They consider that it would be a Shame for them to be out done by the Curate; and therefore some of them have taken occasion, to dismiss their Curates for Preaching without Book, whatever other Pretence they might have. They are jealouse of a witty Curate, least he should carry the Glory and the Praise, of which they are no less Ambitions, than Coverous of the Gain. Thus Juvenal could not endure a learned Wife, fur solverismum licent feels Marito] and the Indian Queen would admit

no beautiful Women into her Court and Service, least Joan should be preser'd before my Lady. Now then supposing we are to Preach and Pray for Hire or Reward, (which I do deny) What encouragement is here for Vertue and Learning in the present Church of England, when better Scholars are rejected, and worse admitted into Curacies? Yet thus it is: Learned and Eloquent men do usually place dull forry Curates to supply their Places, that so the Parishioners may the more admire their Doctor, who Preaches tho' but seldom, yet abundantly better than the Curate. They know the Maxim very well Contraria interse posita magic elucescunt.

Therefore that the People may have a better Opinion of their Doctor than of the Curate, it concerns the Doctor to provide a Curate that Preaches worfe than himself. All Artificers, as Shoemakers, Taylors &c. readily employ fuch fourney men as are most ingenious in their Craft: But alas! 'tis quite otherwise in Priest-craft : There the Pluralist in the matter of Mens Souls, employ fuch Journey men Curates as are always worfe than themselves. Here I could instance in feveral Particulars, but I spare their Names, one of whom has thrust in a Thorn into his Cure, to stop the Gap, a forry Fence, God knows, to keep the Devil out of his Parish. And if Learned Men employ such forry Curates, . What can we expect from fuch as have but little Learning ? And yet that there are many Dunces advanced to Dignities and Pluralities, is an undeniable and palpable Truth. It is obvious to every understanding Man's Knowledge and Observation, That by Bribery, Symony, Affinity, Confanguinity, by Favour, Friendsbip and base Partiality, very indifferent Scholars, and worse Preachers, are hoyfted up into eminent Places in the prefent Church, whilst others that have more Honesty and better Learning, are in a low and mean Condition. And

And thus it comes to pass sometimes. A Gentleman has a Presentation of a Living: He breeds up one of his Sons at School; his Son proves a Dunce, yet for his Fees gets a Degree and Orders, and then is Presented, Instituted and Inducted into the Living, which another deserves ten times better. Another Marries the Patrons Daughter or Kinswoman, or crackt Chambermaid, and so climbs up into the Fold by S—k Simony: Very sew or none come into Preserment for their Deservings; and then they employ Curates like themselves; and then the Church of God is like to be well served.

To prevent these and many other Abuses, I wish that nothing were fettled upon the Church by Law, but that every Parishioner might give the Minister what he pleased; and that the Ministers would think that Christ's Command to the Apostle, concern'd them too, Freely ye have received, Freely give: Were it thus, none but Religious and Devout Persons would put themselves forward into the Ministry: But now, Preferment being fettled upon the Church, he that can get it has it, whether he deserves it or no. The Riches of the Church are a Bait for Covetoufness to Bite at; and the more Coverous and Ambitions any Man is, the more forward is he to thrust himself into the Ministry, on purpose to serve his own base Ends. For when there is striving for greater Livings, and fat Parlonages, and but little feeking for Poor ones, any Man may eafily judge, whether they feek the Flock or the Fleece, the Salvation of Souls or their own Gain.

It is reported in Baker's Chronicles, That the Prior of a certain Convent in England being dead, many of the Monks made great Interest to the King, to get to be Prior: But the King took notice of one Poor Monk who never lought at all for this Dignity; and asked

him, Brother what wilt thou give me to be Prior? not one Farthing faid the Monk, for I can ferve God as well, (and with more ease) with what allowance I have already, as if I were a Prior, Well then, reply'd the King, I think thou art the fittest man to be Prior, and thou shalt be Prior.

And certainly that man best deserves to be a Priest, or Bishop, that least desires the Profit; and he that desires it at all, deserves it not at all. He that makes Divinity a Step to raise his Fortune by, is altogether unworthy of that high and honourable Office. And yet alas! the World is overspread with these Locusts, who make Preaching and Praying the fervile. Instruments and Trades to get Riches by. The prefent Church of England, is quite different from the Christian Church in the Apostles times, when they Preached Freely, (as Christ commanded them) and their Flocks as Freely Supported their Pastors, Here was no pulling and halling of Duties, from the Congregation by quarrelfom Suits of Law, but all of them refembled God their Father in giving Freely to each other, the Paftor his Spiritual to his Flock, and they again as Freely their Temporal to their Pafter, without the least strife or constraint. God grant to us the same Spirit, that we may be not noly Professors of Christianity, but Christians indeed, and make it appear by our Works, that we have not only the shew, but the power of Godlyness.

Now let us consider the ill consequences and effects of this mercenary Trade of Preaching for gain. All that do this, are Hirelings, and therefore no true Sheepherds : And Christ tells us, that the Hireling fleeth when he feeth the Wolfe coming, because he is but a Hireling: and so the Wolfe featters and devours the Sheep, Just so do all mercenary Preachers, feeing the Wolfe of Popery or Perfecution coming, presently fly from their own principals, giving way

to the Wolfe. For what cares the Hireling fo long as he has his Hire? He matters not which Master he ferves, God, or Satan. Whereas he that is content to Preach Freely, and has no Preferment to lofe, has no temptation on him, to make him tack about every time the wind Turns, like the Vicar of Bray, but stands immovable like a Rock in the midst of the Waves of this troublefome World.

This mercenary Preaching for gain, hath caused a very great decay of Piery and Religion amongst all men. men observing the minds of their Teachers set upon this World, are apt to believe that there is no other World, and that the Resurrection, a future State, Heaven and Hell, are but Chymera's and Fables invented by Priefts, as I have heard an Athiest affirm, who told me, One bird in hand (meaning the present Life) is better than two in the bush, (meaning the Life to come) I am affraid that the Covetousness of Church-men Imbracing this present World, has most powerfully taught Atheism and Irreligion, Their Examples overthrow their Doctrine.

fi

d

I

fe

Quid verba audio, facta cum video?

Tis in vain to Preach against Covetousness, (which no man that has his mouth stopp'd with 2 or 3 Steeples (can well do) if it appear that our very Preaching is but a means to gain Riches, and an effect of Covetou ness it felf. This Preaching for filthy Lucre has in a great measure evacuated, enervated, and made void the Gospel of Christ, so that it cannot have that influence upon the Hearts of men as it had in the primitive times, when it was fincerely Preached, without any other design fave the honour of God, and the Salvation of Souls. And it will never recover its strength and efficacy again, till it be Preached by fuch Perfons as have indeed renounced the World, and shew the fame

fame heroick and Apostolick Spirit, that was in St. Paul and the other Apostles, who had not an Eye to the World, but only to God and his truth. He that pretends he aims at both, the faving of Souls, and his own gain, feems to me as strange a Prodigie as Janus, having two Faces that look East and West at the same time. For who can look at two objects fo directly opposite as God, and the World? Tis the intention that has the greatest force to render an action good or evil. If in our Sermons we aim at Profit or applause, or any thing save the glory of God, and the benefit of Soul's, then are our affections infincere, and will prove as unacceptable to God, as unprofitable to men. If thine Eye be evil, thy whole body is full of darkness. If the intention be naught, all is naught. They that follow Christ, and Preach for the fake of gain, and to grow Rich by the Church revenews, are like Judas, who followed Christ, that he might get fomething by him. The other Apostles for fook all to follow Christ: but Judas followed him for the fake of gain. First he got to be Purfer, and to carry the Poors bagg, (the Treasure of the Church) from whence he was wont facrilegiously to filch and steal, and at last fold his master outright for ready money. Just so do all covetous Church men creep into the Church, on purpose to inrich themselves by the Churches revenews, and when they can get nothing any longer by defending the truth, you may observe them to fly from the truth, and deny their own Principles. When they are like to come to any loss for Christ's sake, they will readily betray his truth either by filence or contradiction. But he that Preaches Freely, is fafe from being tempted to be a Turn-coat, or a time-server, or man-pleaser. He that Preaches Freely in this fence, may also Preach Freely in another sence, that is to fay, with greater freedom and Liberty of Speech, than the

hireling, who is affraid to speak the whole truth for fear

of displeasing men, and so losing his Hire.

Brave and noble was the intention of Hannah, in dedicating her young Son Samuel to the Lord, not to get his living by his service at the Altar: Baje and ignoble are the intentions of all those parents, who breed up their Sons at Schools and Universities, on purpose to provide for them in the World, and to raise their Fortunes by the treasure of the Church, by bestowing on them such livings as they have in their own gift: by which means those that are far

fitter for the Office, are shut out.

As for Simony (falfly fo called) who knows, not that it is a common practice in the present Church? Can it be imagined by any thinking man that a Patrone, who gives a great summe of money for the advowson of a Living, will be so simple as to give a Presentation for nothing. No: He that buyes the Devil (as we fay in the proverb) must fell the Devil too. And then the worst man must have it: For no good man will be guilty of Simony and Perjury withall, for the lake of the best Living in the world. We all justly condemne that Cardinal who gave himself to the Devil to be Pope: But he is a worfe fool that gives his money to the Patrone, and his Soul to the Devil by Perjury, for the lake of a Parlonage or Vicaridge. And when we observe that meer Ignoramus's are in great Livings, and wifer men shut out, every one of sence may well imagin, that not their vertue, but their money, advanced them to the fame: and then the Church is like to be ferved well, when he that should Preach against equetous ness, Perjury and simony, is himself a covetous Perjur'd simonist, and deferves rather to stand in a Pillory than a Pulpit. Alas! Tis not the boly spirit of God calls these men to the Miniftry, but Coveron nels the root of all evil-

Wherefore to avoid all these grievous Sins, we must

thun Covetoulnels (for they that will be rich, fall into Tempration) and Preach Freely, and when we have fo done, we must still say, we are unprofitable Servants, we have done what was our Dury to doe. They that Preach for veward, Christ will lay unto them as he did to the Pherifes, they have their reward, and all the reward they are like to have in this Life. But he that is content with his allowance of meat and livery, in the mean time. Thall in the end, when he has done his Days work, receive an unmeasurable reward, even Eternel Life. And as he did the work Freely, not for the lake of reward, lo final God Freely give him a reward, not of Metit, but of Grace,

I hall now answer some few objections, that may be

made, and then conclude.

è

If. They will object, That this Preaching for nothing

I answer, the Apolites were Poor, yet very honourable. But by your own objection, you tacitely confels, that tis not your Vertee or Worth, but your Riches that renders you benowable; and then the refpect and honour you have, is not given to you, but to your money, When an Ale went through the City with a golden Image on his back, the fuperstitious People fell on their knees and worship'd: The filly As thought they had worthip'd him, whereas they worship don't the golden Image on his back. Just lo the common People do honour and worship Rich Church-men for the lake of their God, their Mammon, their Weer and golden Images.

Conscilan Argentum in titulos faciefa minutas. Juyenal. they not more than any of our Church-men? for did not many men fell their whole Effates, and bring the price thereof, and last at the Apolites feet. Acts. 4. v. 37. Very true. Bur But the Apostles were not much the Richer for it: For they were not so good Husbands as to Packer it up, (as our Priests, &c. do) but distribution was made for the relief and necessity of the Poor Christians, according as they had need. v. 35. Let them look to it, that appropriate to themselves the Revenews of the Church, which were given by Religious Papists, and put into the hands of Churchmen, not that they should, like Judas, convert it to their own private use, but imploy it to the relief of the Poor.

3ly. They object, that they have not received their talent Freely, (as the Apostles did) but that they gave money for their Learning, for their Degrees, for their Orders, Licences, Institution, Industion, and (I believe they may truly say) for their Presentation too. And how do we re-

ceive Freely then.

I answer, They are very ungrateful to God, who deny him to be the Author and giver of every good thing we tawfully enjoy. He gave us all things Freely, and we are ungratefull if we do not Freely give to him, what he has so Freely given us.

If they get into the Church by Bribery, Simony, Perjary, or any other anlawful way, they may not thank God, but the Devil for it; and he will upbraid them with it afterwards

to their hame, that be made them Rich.

419. They object, that they that serve at the Altar, should live by the Altar: And Bp. Sanderson saith, that since God himself has ordained Wages to him that labours in his work, he may not only expett it, but even exact it too, from those that would unconsciously defraud him thereof.

Innfwer, They that ferve at the Altar should live by the Altar; But can they not live without 5 or 6 hundred, or a tooo l. or 4 or 5 Thousand pounds a Year? If they expect, or exact more, than what is enough to keep them and their Families

Families alive, they expect and exact more than God has allowed the very Apostles themselves. But to return your objection on your own heads, if they that serve at the Altar, should live by the Altar, why are you so unresonable, as to deny your Journey-men, that serve for you at the Altar, to live by it, but are many of them forced to get their livings by teaching School, or some other way.

I allow then, that if unconscionable men will deny you your Meas and Cloathing, you may exact it of them, (provided you Labour in the Work) But I think it were better (by Bp. Sandersons leave) not to goe to Law with ungrateful People for a little Victualls and Drink, but rather (as Christ commanded the Apostles) to shake of the dust from your Feet, as a witness against them, and so leave them.

By all that has been laid, I hope it appears plainly, that it is the Duty of Christ's Ministers, (notwithstanding God has allowed them Food, Oc.) to execute their Office Freely, without respect to that, or any other reward; when we have done thus, we must yet confess we are unprofitable Servants. we have done but what was our duty to do, and moe be to us (as St. Paul faid of himfelfe) if we Preach not the Gospel, and that Freely too. Were this lesson well learned of us, there would be no ftriving after Pluralities and dignities, no Bribery nor Simony nor Perjury in the Church, but that a righteons, and gratious, and learned Person that is Poor, might as foon be advanced to a Bishoprick, as an ignorant, covetous, ungratious Person that is Rich. They that seek for Rectories, Vicaridges, Bilhopricks for the fake of gain, are no better than those that followed Christ for the fake of the Logues: And are no better aben the Heathens : (for after all these things do the Heathens seek.)

When Christianity began to Flourish, and Kings and Emperours to embrace the Christian Faith; and out of their zeal for Religion, made Laws for the support of

Church-

Church-men, and admitted none into Offices but Christis ans; many wicked Persons professed themselves Christians, meerly to get Offices and Preferment; just as our Sea and Land Captains and Officers, who living in a constant and habitual Practice of Cursing, Swearing, Blaspheming, &c. do yet take the Communion to qualifie them for the King's Service. So ungodly Men forew themselves into the Ministry for the sake of Gain: Ungodly men I say, for no godly man desires the Office of a Bishop or Priest, for the sake of filthy Lucre. I am forey that the Liberal Arts should become fervile, and Divinity it felf made a Slave to Mammon, I am forry that the pretended Disciples of Christ, should strive to be so very much Richer than their Master; and they that are not to good Teachers as the Apostles, should yet delire to be lo very much above them. I am forby that Covetouinels has crept into the Hearts of Churchmen: 'Twas the Covetoufnels of the Clergy brought in those abominable Errors into the Church of Rome; as Purgatory, Praying for the dead, Indulgences, Pardans, and Interceffion to Saints, by which means they gull'd and foold the ignorant deluded vulgar, and got much of their Lands from them to the Church: Yet thele Popish Bilhops and Kings, did great works of Charity, with what they by their cunning Devices got from the People. They Built and endow d abundance of Colledges and Schools, Hospitals and Churches. Bur the Prote-Ifants, that have these things at present in their Possession, do make a worse use than those Papists did; for these employ the same to the support of their own Pride and Luxury.

Tis Coverousness makes the Roman party strive to bring in Popery again, that so they may recover their ill gotten Lands. Tis Coverousness in the adverse Party

that makes them prick up their Ears, with hopes one time or another to get uppermost; that they may enjoy the Riches of the Church: All quarreling betwixt these Parties about Religion, is but like that of Rivals, contending for a Rich Lady, take away her Dowry and her Covetous Rivals will foon quit their perfuit. Veniunt a dote fagitte. None will follow her for her Beauty or Virtue. Just so let the Church be made Poor. and disrobed of her gorgeous Ornaments, and then you shall see, these false Lovers will soon forlake her. He is the true Lover only that Preaches freely, and loves Religion, not for her Riches, but for her Beauty of Holiness. Great is Diana of the Ephelians! Thus they cryed out, not for love of the Goddeffe, but for fear if her Worship ceased their Gain and Proffit would cease together; Twas for the lake of Gain that they ferved a falle Goddeffe: Tis for the fake of gain that Co. vetons men serve the true God, as the Devil falfely upbraided Tob. A true Church-man, (and every true Christian) must look higher than the things below, and be content to fuffer for Christs sake, proposing to himself Afflictions, Reproaches, Poverty, yea and Death it felf, if the honour of God and the defence of his Truth require it. For the true Pastor, as he ought not, fo neither can he reasonably expect to grow rich in this World; because his business is to rebuke Sin, and not to pleafe men by flattery or connivance, Now itis not reasonable to think that such a Resormer should have much favour from the World. No, they that tell Truth, shall be fed with the bread of Affliction and the water of Affliction, whith the falle Prophets shall be fed at Jezebels Table. The World loves the Hireling belf, because the Hireling alwayso Preaches pleasing things, otherwise they know they shall forfeit their Hire. Thus they

they have their great Livings, not for declaring the whole Truth, but for holding their Tongues, just as a false Witness is suborn'd or hir'd to be filent when he should speak the Truth. The Devil sometimes gives Church-men great Livings to stop their Mouths, that they may not Preach against Popery or Rebellion, or any work of Darkness, that Satan the Prince of Darkness is about. Just as the Thief in the Fable, offered the Dog a piece of bread to bribe him to forbear Barking. A true Witness will speak the Truth without being Hired to do it, but a falle Witness must be subborn'd and Hired, and these Hirelings are the only Favourites of the World: The people love the Hirelings. because they flatter them, but hate the true Pastors because they boldly tell the unpleasing Truth : According as the Prophet Feremiah has faid, cap. 5. 30.31. A wonderful and horrible thing is committed in the land. The prophets prophese falsely, &c. and my people love to have it fo: &c. The Hireling fells his Sermons at as dear a rate as he can; and we fay in the Proverb, Magis illa juvant, que pluris emuntur. Things dear bought, are good for Ladies; those delicate people that cannot endure the feverity of Gods Truth, are best pleased with those temporizing fawning Chaplains, that fow Pillows, and daub with untempered Mortar. A Hireling by corrupting the Word of God gets Preferment, but a true Paffor like John the Baptift, fometimes loses his Life for telling the Truth.

If Christ whipt out of the Temple, such as Bought and Sold there, What shall become of them that Buy, and sell the very Temples themselves? What shall become of them that Sell their very Sermons and Prayers, &c. What shall become of them that turn the ho-

ly Calling into a mercenary Trade for Gain?

I for my part am no Hireling, but a Member of that pure and unspotted Church, all whose Sons resemble their heavenly Father, in giving Freely what he has freely given them. For as God has freely given to us life and being, and all things, yea and his own Son Freely, so does every one of his Children, freely impart and communicate to each other. 'Tis not the Prayers, nor Ceremonies, nor Articles, nor Homilies I Object against, but the Pride and Covetonsness of the present Church.

And therefore that Church, wherein Preaching is made a Trade for gain, that Church wherein Dignities are bestowed by Partiality, that Church wherein there is no respect to Learning: That Church which sorbids Mariage, that Church which Beats and Banishes her Pastors for Preaching the same sound Doctrine she pretends to maintain, that Church wherein Basing and Selling of Parsonages, &c. are constantly practiced, that Church that takes no Care of her own, namely those of her own Housbold. I do renounce, with all the covetous Desires thereof, as being fully perswaded, that the neares to this Church, the farther from God.

Ad Concionatores Mercenarios.

Presbyter Argento conductus Rostra satigat:
Præmia si tollar, Presbyter ille silet.

Illum facundum sulvi spes reddidit Auri:
Hac demple taciti Piscis ad instar erit.

Histrio, Tibicen, Cantores Causidiciq;
Hi vocem bendunt, Presbyteriq, pij.

Unicus est Vates contemptus ridiculus;
Officium tantum, Præmia nulla petit.

Sol non conductus præbet sua lumina Mundo:
Et non conductus munere sungor Ego.

To the Mercenary Preachers. In English thus,
By bribes of Silver Priest is Hir'd to Preach:
Take away those, and he'll no longer Teach.

Alass! 'tis Money makes him Eloquent':
His Voice is gone when golden Hopes are spent.
Actors and Fidlers, Songsters Pleaders do
Their Voices sell, and so do Preachers too,
One Prophes vile, and scorn'd, yet has regard
To th'Office only, not to the Reward.
The Suns bright Plames to Mortals Freely Shine
And whilst I Preach for nothing, so do mine.

Loripedem Recfus derideat, Æthiopem albus. Juvenal.

The names of some of those Places where Jos. Perkins, has Preached Freely.

THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O	MENDE CLEATING TO THE ACTION OF THE ACTION O	menowed by I'art
TX 7 eftminfter Abbey 1	Tootin 6	Wilssbire.
VV Lincolns Inn 2	Epform 20	West-grimstead.
	Ewill 20	Effex.
Oxenden Chappel 2	Aftead 3	Merica Island.
Knights bridge about 20		Oxfordshire.
St. Fofters	Oakwood-Chappel 9	Coggs and other adja-
St. Catherine Colemans 2	In Kent,	cent Places
Wappin Chappel T	Deptford	Binfey 1 Total
Marabon 4	Woolwich where I was	Hincksea
Hogsdon Hospital	Woolwich where I was	St. Bartholomews Hol-
White Chappel 'I	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	Dital
In Middlesex.	DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE	Gloucester floire.
Teddington 1	Hampshire.	Wickwarr, where I was
(A) The Control of th	Winchefter William	Beaten for my Pains 14
CONTRACTOR OF STREET	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY O	Addersley
		Newington 2
In Surrey.	Southhampton 5	A Chappell near New-
Kingston upon Thames 2	Pear-tree 4	ington
A CLULATION		Bath Abbey
Batterfea 8	Amport Maria	Bath Abbey 1 June 27

About 7 or 8 hundred times in all, and yet I am not weary of well doing.

____ Ingratium dicas, omnia dixeris,

To the Mercentry Prest I Found the

The Author of this Book, wears a white Scarfe and Girdle; as the Badge of his Profession, and to distinguish him from all Hirelings.